

## Fuels & Environmental Health

### News

#### Fuel for the Long Haul? Diesel in America

Exposure to exhausts containing diesel particulate matter (DPM) is considered a primary cause of human health effects including cancer and respiratory disease. Researchers are studying DPM's composition and its interactions with other atmospheric chemicals, and developing better methods for measuring airborne DPM.

*B. Weinhold, EHP, vol. 110, no. 8, August 2002*

#### Petroleum: Possibilities in the Pipeline

Advances in technology are enabling geologists to find new oil and gas deposits and extract them economically from hard-to-reach places. But are nonrenewable energy resources the best place to be spending the world's research energy?

*C. Schmidt, EHP, vol. 110, no. 1, January 2002*

#### Debate Percolates over CAFE Standards

The Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program was established in 1975 to set U.S. fuel efficiency standards. In response to these standards, automakers have implemented fuel-saving changes such as front wheel drive. But supporters of higher CAFE standards face an uphill battle.

*C. Schmidt, EHP, vol. 110, no. 8, August 2002*

### Research

#### Evidence of Reproductive Endocrine Effects in Women with Occupational Fuel and Solvent Exposures

The objective of this study was to assess the potential reproductive endocrine effects of low-dose hydrocarbons encountered by female U.S. Air Force personnel with fuel and solvent exposures. Study results suggest that these exposures may have negative effects on reproduction.

*S. Reutman et al., EHP, vol. 110, no. 8, August 2002*

#### A Comparison on the Emission of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Their Corresponding Carcinogenic Potencies from a Vehicle Engine Using Leaded and Lead-Free Gasoline

This study assessed the effect of using two kinds of lead-free gasoline to replace the use of premium leaded gasoline on the emissions of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and their corresponding benzo[a]pyrene equivalent (BaP<sub>eq</sub>) amounts from the gasoline-powered engine. The results show that the fuels originally contained similar total PAHs and total BaP<sub>eq</sub> contents; however, the authors found significant differences in the engine exhausts in both contents.

*H. Mi et al., EHP, vol. 109, no. 12, December 2001*

For more information on EHP publications and environmental health, please visit our website at [www.ehponline.org](http://www.ehponline.org) or call toll free 1.866.541.3841.

All of the articles in this booklet appeared previously in *Environmental Health Perspectives* (ISSN 0091-6765). EHP is a monthly publication of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, and is a forum for the examination, discussion, and dissemination of news, scientific research, and ideas relating to issues and advances in environmental health.



EHPCOLLN8